CON-2: Federalism reflects the dynamic distribution of power between national and state governments

*McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)

*United States v. Comstock -*130 S.Ct. 1949 (2010)  
 *Watters v. Wachovia Bank, N.A*. - 127 S.Ct. 1559, 1566+

CON-2: Federalism reflects the dynamic distribution of power between national and state governments

*United States v. Lopez* (1995)

*Gonzales v. Raich -* 125 S.Ct. 2195 (2005)

*United States v. Morrison*, 120 S. Ct. 1740 (2000)

LOR-2: Provisions of the U.S. Constitution’s Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals

*Engel v. Vitale* (1962)

*Town of Greece, N.Y. v. Galloway*, 134 S.Ct. 1811 (2014)

*Van Orden v. Perry*, 545 U.S. 677 (2005)

*Santa Fe Independent School Dist. v. Doe*, 530 U.S. 290 (2000)

LOR-2: Provisions of the U.S. Constitution’s Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals

*Wisconsin v. Yoder* (1972)

*Gonzales v. O Centro Espirita Beneficente Uniao do Vegetal*, 546 U.S. 418 (2006)

*Church of the Lukumi Babalu Aye, Inc. v. City of Hialeah*, 508 U.S. 520 (1993)

LOR-2: Provisions of the U.S. Constitution’s Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals

*Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District* (1969)

*Hazelwood (Mo.) School District v. Kuhlmeier*, 484 U.S. 260 (1988)

*Texas v. Johnson*, 491 U.S. 397 (1989)

*Morse v. Frederick*, 551 U.S. 593 (2007)

LOR-2: Provisions of the U.S. Constitution’s Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals

*New York Times Co. v. United States* (1971)

*Nebraska Press Association v. Stuart*, 427 U.S. 539 (1976)

*KPNX Broadcasting Co. v. Arizona Superior Court*, 459 U.S. 1302 (1982)

*CBS Inc., V. Davis*, 510 U.S. 1315 (1994)

LOR-2: Provisions of the U.S. Constitution’s Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals

*Schenck v. United States* (1919)

*Dennis v. United States*, 341 U.S. 494 (1951)

*Noto v. United States*, 397 U.S. 290 (1961)

*Brandenburg v. Ohio*, 395 U.S. 444 (1969)

*National Association for the Advancement of Colored People v. Claiborne Hardware Co*., 458 U.S. 886 (1982)

LOR-3: Protection of the Bill of Rights have been selectively incorporated by way of the Fourteenth Amendment’s due process clause to prevent state infringement of basic liberties

*Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963)

*Luis v. United States*, 136 S.Ct. 1083 (2016)

*Turner v. Rogers*, 564 U.S. 431 (2011)

LOR-3: Protection of the Bill of Rights have been selectively incorporated by way of the Fourteenth Amendment’s due process clause to prevent state infringement of basic liberties

*Roe v. Wade* (1973)

*Washington v. Glucksberg*, 521 U.S. 702 (1997)

*Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558 (2003)

LOR-3: Protection of the Bill of Rights have been selectively incorporated by way of the Fourteenth Amendment’s due process clause to prevent state infringement of basic liberties

*McDonald v. Chicago* (2010)

*Caetano v. Massachusetts*, 136 S.Ct. 1027 (2016)

*Friedman v. City of Highland Park*, Illinois, 784 F.3d 406 (7th Cir. 2015)

PRD-1: The 14th Amendment’s equal protection clause as well as other constitutional provisions have often been used to support the advancement of equality

*Brown v. Board of Education* (1954)

*Regents of University of California v. Bakke*, 438 U.S. 265 (1978)

*Grutter v. Bollinger*, 539 U.S. 306 (2003)

*Parents Involved in Cmty. Sch. v. Seattle Sch. Dist. No. 1*, 551 U.S. 701 (2007)

*Fisher v. University of Texas at Austin (Fisher II),* 136 S. Ct. 2198 (2016)

PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum

*Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission* (2010)

*McCutcheon v. Fed. Election Comm'n*, 134 S. Ct. 1434 (2014)

*Arizona Free Enterprise Club's Freedom Club PAC v. Bennett*, 564 U.S. 721 (2011)

*American Tradition Partnership, Inc. v. Bullock*, 567 U.S. 516 (2012) (per curiam)

CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch

*Baker v. Carr* (1962)

*Evenwell v. Abbott,* 136, S. Ct. 1120 (2016)

*Department of Commerce v. Montana,* 112 S. Ct. 1415 (1992)

CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch

*Shaw v. Reno* (1993)

*Alabama Legislative Black Caucus v. Alabama*, 135 S. C. t 12257 (2015)

*Miller v. Johnson* 115 S. Ct. 2475 (1995)

CON-5: The design of the judicial branch protects the Supreme Court’s independence as a branch of government, and the emergence and use of judicial review remains a powerful judicial practice

*Marbury v. Madison* (1803)

*United States v. Nixon*, 94 S. Ct., 3090 (1974)

*United States v. Morrison*, 120 S. Ct. 1740 (2000)